

Hawaiian Gazette.

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, May 2.—Last 24 hours' rainfall, .00.
Temperature, Max. 82; Min. 68. Weather, fair.

SUGAR.—96 Degree Test Centrifugals, 3.75c.; Per Ton, \$75.30.
88 Analysis Boats, 9c. 6d.; Per Ton, \$79.80.

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HAWAIIAN GAZETTE, FRIDAY, MAY 3, 1907.

—SEMI-WEEKLY

WHOLE No. 2899

TWO PAY DAYS PER MONTH LEGISLATORS ARE LAAUED

Supervisors Think That A Splendid Time Spent Enough for Road Workers. at Queen's Waikiki Residence.

To pay or not to pay the road laborers once a week was the question at a meeting of the Board of Supervisors last evening. Tom Cummins, "boss of the road" in the absence of Sam Johnson with the Shriners at Los Angeles, was present and told the four members there, Hustace, Dwight, Harvey and Fern, all about the method of payment now in vogue, semi-monthly. The matter was carefully sifted and the conclusion reached that twice a month was the better system, Hustace advising to leave well enough alone. It was also decided that if the men could not call for their pay by 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon or 5 o'clock on other afternoons, when it was pay day, they would have to wait.

It appears that on pay days the laborers spend so much time putting on their best clothes and shaving that they keep Cummins waiting.

"When you pay them by the day or the week," said Cummins, "they have just pocket money enough to get down to the saloon or the fishmarket and the family gets little or nothing; when they get paid by the month the laborers do manage to get some money to their families, although the bill collectors hang around—sometimes they can avoid the bill collectors by getting out a back door and handing the money to their waiting wives. My experience is that a man is broke just as soon, whether he is paid by the day or the month. If he is paid by the day, the next day he is busted."

Dwight wanted to know if the county got its money only at the end of the month, how the laborers could be paid in the middle of the month.

Hustace explained that the point was to have a little surplus.

WANT PAY WEEKLY.

There was considerable discussion as to how the payrolls in the road department should be handled. Many of the laborers desire to be paid once a week, or oftener than once a month at least. The time consumed in making up the payrolls had to be considered. For example, the payrolls would have to be made up Thursday afternoon or Friday in order to pay the men off on Saturday morning.

Hustace said that the old Board's system of twice-a-month payments worked very well.

Cummins said that the work of paying off was not as simple as it might seem. Occasionally considerable time had to be devoted to one man; identification, with new men, was not always easy; once a man had done him out of \$12.75, but Tom remembered a mole on his neck and followed him up and collected.

Cummins said further that he did not mind overtime or extra work in the matter of preparing payrolls or payna off, but the clerks should be considered and when men did not take the trouble to appear for their pay in proper time they should be the sufferers. He thought the present semi-monthly pay system all right, as near as could be, and believed that once a week payments would not effect any appreciable benefit. The men would go broke no matter how often they were paid off and would want to get advances even with a weekly system.

ON THE EDGE OF A CRATER.

Harvey told of a Portuguese woman going to him with tears in her eyes and begging the consideration of the Board in that the house of herself and husband on the edge of the Kalihi quarry was constantly bombarded by rocks blasted from the pit. Many times had stones come through the roof; each time Sam Johnson had patched said roof, but Sam's kindness notwithstanding, she and the rest of the family were fearful for their lives and would the Board exchange their house and lot for something similar elsewhere.

The matter is referred to Deputy Road Supervisor Crowlinsburg for further investigation and report.

ROAD CORRESPONDENT.

A communication was received from the United States Department of Agriculture (Continued on Page Five.)

A Splendid Time Spent at Queen's Waikiki Residence.

Members of the Legislature, their wives and the officers of the Senate and House to the number of over eighty were the guests yesterday afternoon at luncheon of Queen Liliuokalani at her Waikiki house, the affair being a fitting close of one of the best Legislatures in the history of the Territory. Unfortunately the Queen herself was prevented through illness from being present to receive her guests, her place being taken by Princess Kalaniano'le, who received the legislators and other guests in the drawing-room of the beautiful seaside dwelling.

The luau luncheon was served in a spacious marquee pitched just beyond the reach of the rolling surf, which beat an accompaniment to the music of the Hawaiian band, the playing of a quintet club and the singing of musicians, stationed on the little pier which extends out from the premises over the water. The affair was a thoroughly enjoyable, typical Hawaiian luau and from the first aloha of greeting until the playing of "America" some two hours afterward, the guests were royally entertained.

Speaker Holstein was the toastmaster of the occasion and also presented the members of the Legislature to Princess Kalaniano'le, the hostess. Following the luncheon he proposed the health of Her Majesty the Queen, to whom the hearts of all Hawaiians and of all Hawaiian-Americans inclined. This toast was drunk with enthusiasm and was gracefully responded to by the Hon. A. S. Kaloopu.

Mr. Kaloopu, in the course of his reply, stated that while all now recognized the benefits accruing to the Territory as a result of annexation, yet every true Hawaiian heart retained its love and veneration for the sovereign of the country and delighted in showing her honor. He dwelt eloquently on the glories of the departed chiefs of Hawaii and urged the legislators of this and the future Legislatures to live up to the glorious traditions of their leaders and their race.

In response to the toast of the Senate, Senator W. O. Smith replied. He expressed regret that Queen Liliuokalani had been prevented from being present in person and also that illness had made it impossible for the President of the Senate to be there to respond to the toast and to the kind words of appreciation that had been spoken of the Legislature. One of the happiest signs of the times and the greatest augury for the future was, he said, the unanimity which had prevailed in the Legislature among the members of all races in their work for the advancement of their country. He paid an especial compliment to the Delegate to Congress, who was seated at one end of the long table, opposite the hostess, who was, he said, a representative of the Hawaiian people of whom they might well be proud.

Hon. Chas. A. Rice echoed these sentiments and called upon the Rev. Stephen Desha, as a representative Hawaiian, to propose the health of the Prince.

Mr. Desha responded and in a lengthy speech extolled the virtues of the forefathers of the Delegate and compared his work to the works of the ails of the past. These had worked for their people at home, but the Prince was in a better position than they had been to advance his people and was carrying out their work as they would desire.

The Delegate made a forcible speech in reply. He first expressed regret on behalf of the Queen that she could not be with the legislators personally upon this occasion. He then advised his fellow Hawaiians carefully as to the necessity of their imitating the examples of other nations and guarding their futures by industry and perseverance. He reminded them of the difference which had come over the work of legislation in the Islands. At one time it had been the custom to introduce bills directly into the legislature and for the members to debate upon them and waste much time in long speeches. Now the bills are taken up in the various committees and are put through in many instances without unnecessary talking. It had been that the man who talked the most was regarded as the cleverest, now it was the hard and earnest worker that received the credit.

"Hawaiians talk too much and work too little," was one of the sentences of the Delegate and the keynote of his address.

Hon. Philip Pail, the "Governor of Maui," was in great form and delivered a witty speech on things in general, declaring among other things that Maui was the chief flower of the Territory and that he was the champion politician of that island.

Following the luncheon there was more music, which continued until after four o'clock.



HER MAJESTY LILIUOKALANI.

Legislative Record

The session of the Legislature which closed at midnight on Wednesday was prolific of bills, no less than 140 having been signed by the Governor. The Senate, while frequently charged by the House members with adopting dilatory methods and holding back bills which deserved more prompt attention, introduced for that branch 117 bills, considered 51 resolutions heard 231 reports from standing committees and 21 from special committees. Considered 349 House communications, 52 from heads of departments, 44 petitions, 2 Senate joint resolutions, 9 concurrent resolutions and 23 conference committee reports. The Governor sent in 43 messages which were read and acted upon. This was not a bad bit of work for the sixty days. The bills signed by the Governor were:

Act 1.—Making special appropriation for the expenses of members of Congress who will visit Hawaii upon the invitation of the Delegate. \$15,000.

Act 2.—An Act to appropriate money for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the session of the House of Representatives the sum of \$30,000.

Act 3.—An Act to appropriate money for the purpose of defraying expense of the regular session of the Senate, \$20,000.

Act 4.—Relating to the Board of Agriculture and Forestry.

Act 5.—For the encouragement of diversified industries.

Act 6.—To amend the Revised Laws relating to elections.

Act 7.—Relating to the crime of burglary.

Act 8.—Amending certain sections of Act 39, the County Act, of the Revised Laws of 1905.

Act 9.—Making additional appropriations for departmental uses.

Act 10.—To provide for fire departments for the towns of Wailuku, Kahului and Lahaina.

Act 11.—Amending Section 122 of the Revised Laws.

Act 12.—Amending the Revised Laws relating to indemnity bonds.

Act 13.—Amending Sections 1412 and 1418 of the Revised Laws.

Act 14.—An Act to amend Section 1369 of the Revised Laws relating to butchers' licenses.

Act 15.—Amending Session Laws of 1905 relating to funds for the payment of expenses of counties.

Act 16.—An Act relating to the disposition of the Hawaiian statutes.

Act 17.—An Act relating to the reports of Circuit and District Courts.

Act 18.—Relating to the removal of suspension of sentence of any person convicted of a crime or a misdemeanor.

Act 19.—An Act amending the law relating to elections.

Act 20.—Amending subdivision 3 of Section 9, Chapter 4 of the County Act.

Act 21.—An Act relating to the prevention of cruelty to children.

Act 22.—Repealing Section 1406 of the Revised Laws.

Act 23.—Amending the law relating to the sale of cigars, tobacco and cigarettes.

Act 24.—Establishing the College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.

Act 25.—Relating to the fees for bankers.

Act 26.—Appropriating funds for the furniture of the Hilo high school.

Act 27.—Amending Session Laws of 1905 relating to attachments.

Act 28.—To authorize judgment for lesser offense when a greater offense is charged.

Act 29.—Relating to the publication of statements of copartnership.

Act 30.—Amending Section 235 of the Revised Laws.

Act 31.—Relating to the registration of copartnerships.

Act 32.—Increasing the punishment of the crime of having sexual intercourse with a girl under fourteen years old.

Act 33.—Relating to deputy high sheriffs, appointment, powers, bond.

Act 34.—Amending Section 2291 of the Revised Laws.

Act 35.—Amending Section 213 of the Revised Laws.

Act 36.—To provide a hospital for the indigent sick at Kohala, Hawaii.

Act 37.—Relating to conduct and trial of civil causes.

Act 38.—Relating to trials by jury.

Act 39.—Relating to writs of quo warranto.

Act 40.—Relating to sprinkling certain portions of the streets of Honolulu by the Honolulu Rapid Transit & Land Co.

Act 41.—Providing for the refunding of the bonded indebtedness of the Territory of Hawaii.

Act 42.—Amending Section 2207 of the Revised Laws.

Act 43.—Relating to appeals from the court of land registration.

Act 44.—Relating to certificates of the increase of the capital of a corporation.

Act 45.—Providing for the payment to public accountants of claims in favor of the Territory under protest.

Act 46.—To amend Section 206 of the Revised Laws.

Act 47.—Amending Section 207 of the Revised Laws.

Act 48.—Amending Section 209 of the Revised Laws.

Act 49.—Amending Section 60 of Chapter 13 of the County Act.

Act 50.—Relating to the terms of the Circuit Courts throughout the Territory.

Act 51.—Providing for the use of typewriting machines on public records.

Act 52.—Relating to the license for livery stables.

Act 53.—Providing for the payment of witnesses in criminal cases.

Act 54.—Relating to clerks, deputy clerks and assistant clerks and ex officio bailiffs.

Act 55.—Relating to resurveyed questions amending Section 1859 and 1863 Revised Laws.

Act 56.—Relating to private ways and water rights.

Act 57.—Providing for the appointment of a second district magistrate for Honolulu.

(Continued on Page Five.)

WORLD'S NEWS CONDENSED

(Associated Press Cablegrams.)

SALT LAKE, April 30.—The strike of the carmen is at an end. An increase in wages has been granted.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 30.—The lower house of Parliament has adopted the Government's recruiting bill.

GUATEMALA, April 30.—A bomb was thrown at the carriage of the President here today. The explosion killed the horses drawing the vehicle and wounded General Orellana and the coachman.

VIENNA, May 1.—The revolution is increasing in Montenegro. Armed bands are reported marching to the Capital. The sovereign is overriding the Constitution and diverting public funds to his own use.

TOKIO, May 1.—Two thousand coal miners of Hokkaido have gone on a strike and burnt buildings. Six hundred workmen in the shipyards at Furaga were discharged and in a riot that ensued, part of the works were destroyed.

ODESSA, May 1.—One hundred thousand people have been rendered homeless by the floods in the Dnieper, Dester and Dvina.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 1.—Seven thousand iron-workers have voted to strike. The carmen are voting on the subject.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., May 1.—Seven miners, who were entombed Friday, have been rescued. All well.

NEW YORK, May 1.—Four arrests for fraud have been made in the election for insurance directors.

PITTSBURG, May 1.—Wm. E. Corey has been reelected president of the steel trust.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—Colonel Hodges, a negro, has been appointed a brigadier general.

LONDON, May 1.—Jay Gould today won the international tennis championship.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 2.—Judge Hooper is dead.

SEATTLE, May 2.—General MacArthur, U. S. A., received General Kuroki of Japan today.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 2.—Strikers today set upon and beat an iron moulder on his way to work.

NORFOLK, May 2.—Fifteen members of the crew of the wrecked Spanish bark Oriente have been rescued.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 2.—The Trans-Siberia railroad is to be double-tracked, it is understood for the entire length.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 2.—Abe Ruef has asked for a change of venue to another county in the matter of his trial for extortion.

SCARBOROUGH, W. Va., May 2.—Eleven dead bodies have been recovered from the Whipple mine in which an explosion occurred on Tuesday.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 2.—The Union Iron Works and the Risdon Iron Works have been closed on account of the strike of 3000 ironworkers yesterday.

SAN ANTONIO, May 2.—Captain Macklin has been acquitted by the court-martial on charges preferred against him on account of his connection with the riot of negro troops at Brownsville.

FUNCHAL, May 3.—The steamer Kumeric has sailed for Honolulu with 1050 immigrants.

ST. LOUIS, May 3.—The newspapers here are suspending publication owing to a strike of pressmen.

CITY OF MEXICO, May 3.—The Government is dispatching troops to the Guatemalan frontier.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 3.—Negotiations between the carmen and the street railroads are off and a strike vote will be taken Saturday.

The telephone operators have declared a strike to take effect today. It will involve 500 girls.

Prospects of a settlement of the ironworkers' strike are favorable.

NEW YORK, May 3.—Mizner and his wife, formerly Mrs. Yerkes, have been divorced.

NEW YORK, May 3.—A statue to General George B. McClellan was unveiled in this city yesterday. President Roosevelt made the address.

AGE OF SENATORS IN LATE SESSION

Following is a list of the Senators who served in the session of the Legislature just closed with the age of each. The older idea will not be accepted in this Territory when these men are considered for Hewitt, from the lava country, is so many years young. Even during the few days in which he was a sufferer from influenza under the guise of dengue he was as many years young as his age is given. The same with Mr. Gaudin, a man who did not talk much but when he did he said something. Gaudin was a good man for his country and young enough to be returned to the Senate many times. Senator W. O. Smith may be pardoned for giving his age in the figures below. There is a suspicion that he is jealous of the consideration shown his elders in the Bar and is wanted to appear as having had greater experience than some of his colleagues. He may be 39

WIRELESS TELEGRAPH EMBARGO IS ENDED

F. J. Cross stated yesterday afternoon that everything was all right in wireless telegraph communications by telephone on the island of Hawaii. Messages were transmitted both ways throughout yesterday.

George O. Hewitt, 37; J. K. Gaudin, 32; W. O. Smith, 38; J. T. Brown, 31; J. M. Bennett, 40; J. McCarthy, 40; E. Faxon Bishop, 42; H. H. Makela, 42; K. K. Kalama, 31; W. J. Chubb, 38; P. P. Woods, 36; F. A. Knudsen, 34; J. P. Lane, 31; A. N. Hayselden, 33; G. F. Chillingworth, 31. Total years, 530; average age, 45.66 years.